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AT TACOMA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CASE NO.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

v.
DAVID MICHAEL NAVARRO,

**Plaintiff** 

Defendant.

**CASE NO. CR13-5525BHS** 

MEMORANDUM OF LAW REGARDING EX PARTE NATURE OF APPLICATION UNDER THE ALL WRITS ACT

The United States of America, by and through Jenny A. Durkan, United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington, and Marci L. Ellsworth, Assistant United States Attorney, files this memorandum of law regarding the *ex parte* nature of its previously-filed Application under the All Writs Act (hereinafter "the government's Application"). For the following reasons, the government's Application was properly filed *ex parte*.

The All Writs Act provides that "[t]he Supreme Court and all courts established by Act of Congress may issue all writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their respective jurisdictions and agreeable to the usages and principles of law." 28 U.S.C. § 1651(a). As the Supreme Court explained, "[t]he All Writs Act is a residual source of authority to issue writs that are not otherwise covered by statute." *Penn. Bureau of Correction v. USMS*, 474 U.S. 34, 43 (1985). The All Writs Act serves as a "legislatively approved source of procedural instruments designed to achieve the rational ends of law." *Harris v. Nelson*, 394 U.S. 286, 299 (1969) (internal quotations omitted). "The power conferred by

the Act extends, under appropriate circumstances, to persons who, though not parties to the original action or engaged in wrongdoing, are in a position to frustrate the implementation of a court order or the proper administration of justice... and encompasses even those who have not taken any affirmative action to hinder justice." *United States v. New York Tel. Co.*, 434 U.S. 159, 174 (1977) (holding that the All Writs Act permitted district courts to order a telephone company to effectuate a search warrant by installing a pen register).

The government's Application in the instant case is similar to the order requested

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by the government in New York Tel. Co. inasmuch as the government seeks the Court's assistance in effectuating the implementation of search warrants. Specifically, the government's Application requests issuance of an order under the All Writs Act to effectuate fully the search warrants issued by Magistrate Judge Karen L. Strombom on August 23 (for Defendant's residence) and August 29 (for the contents of Defendant's work lockers), respectively. Both of those search warrants were issued, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(b)(1), upon Magistrate Judge Strombom's determination that there was probable cause to search the particular locations for the enumerated items. Both of those search warrants were presented to Magistrate Judge Strombom ex parte, and it is undisputed that Defendant has no opportunity to challenge the search warrants ex ante. See Franks v. Delaware, 438 U.S. 154, 169 (1978) ("The pre-search proceeding is necessarily ex parte, since the subject of the search cannot be tipped off to the application for a warrant lest he destroy or remove evidence."); Marshall v. Barlow's Inc., 436 U.S. 307, 316 (1978) (search warrants are issued without prior notice to preserve the advantage of surprise); Zurcher v. Stanford Daily, 436 U.S. 547, 567 (1970) (declining to "reinterpret the [Fourth] Amendment to ... demand prior notice and hearing in connection with the issuance of search warrants"). An individual whose property is the subject of a search warrant may only challenge the search warrant after they have been issued and executed, through motions to return property or suppress evidence. Fed. R. Crim. Pro. 41(g)-(h). There is no provision for challenging a search

warrant prior to its issuance and execution, and no provision requiring notice to the 2 subject of the search warrant of the government's intent to apply for the warrant. Again, 3 as the Supreme Court noted, the pre-search process is "necessarily ex parte." Franks, 4 438 U.S. at 169. 5 The same reasoning applies here. The government's ex parte Application to this 6 Court under the All Writs Act is substantially similar to the *ex parte* presentation of an 7 application for a search warrant. Defendant is not entitled to notice of the government's 8 intent to apply for a search warrant, nor is he entitled to notice of the government's intent to serve the search warrant, "lest he destroy or remove evidence" before the warrant is 9 10 issued and executed. Search warrants are by necessity filed ex parte. Likewise, 11 Defendant should not be notified of the government's Application under the All Writs 12 Act inasmuch as he could still seek to destroy evidence before the requested order is 13 issued and served upon the third party, and before the third party complies with the 14 requested order. Therefore, as is the case with a search warrant, the government's 15 Application is by necessity filed ex parte. Moreover, as is the case with an application 16 for a search warrant, if Defendant chooses to contest the legal process used by the 17 government—here, the government's Application—the proper time to do so is after the 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1	order has been issued and <i>after</i> any evidence obtained through the order has been
2	presented, not before.
3	For all the foregoing reasons, the government's Application was properly filed <i>ex</i>
4	parte.
5	DATED this 17 <sup>th</sup> day of October, 2013.
6	
7	Respectfully submitted,
8	JENNY A. DURKAN
9	United States Attorney
10	s/Marci L. Ellsworth
11	MARCI L. ELLSWORTH
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